

Note.—The application for a Patent has become void.

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## PATENT SPECIFICATION

Convention Date (Germany): Nov. 2, 1926.

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Complete not Accepted.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

#### An Improved Floor Scrubber.



I, SAMUEL SANDERS, of Soorstrasse 59, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany, of British nationality, (Assignee of ALBERT SCHWENKE, of Wilhelmstrasse 3a, Berlin, Germany, of nationality) do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to a floor scrubber, which is to be used more especially for cleaning parquet floors, linoleum, mosaic, stone and wooden floors while employing a suitable cleaning fluid.

In cleaning floors with a cleaning fluid the disadvantage is that when the fluid is poured over the floor and the latter then scrubbed with an ordinary floor scrubber thus cleaning the floor, a large portion of the cleaning fluid is wasted, as it runs into the longitudinal and vertical joints in the floor, since it is impossible always to pour such a small quantity of cleaning fluid over the floor that it remains only on the actual spot that is being cleaned.

It is also necessary in the case of the methods of cleaning described, more particularly when large floor surfaces are to be cleaned, that the cleaning shall be done by two persons, one pouring out the fluid and the other employing the floor scrubber.

All the said disadvantages are obviated by using a floor scrubber according to the present invention and with the latter, one person alone can clean very large surfaces.

The essential features of a floor scrubber according to the invention consist in this that it is provided with a receptacle, preferably located on the handle of the scrubber, for the floor cleaning fluid, a tubular connection capable of being shut off leading from this receptacle to a nozzle pipe arranged close to the actual scrubber brush, this pipe being provided over its entire length with finely distributed outlets for the cleaning fluid.

When a scrubber of this kind is being employed, only so much cleaning fluid

flows over the floor as is actually used by the scrubber and by adjusting the regulating member, for example a tap in the tubular connection between fluid receptacle and nozzle pipe, the amount of fluid released can be controlled.

The use of a scrubber according to the invention also entails the advantage that when employing the scrubber the cleaning fluid is continually kept in motion in the receptacle, which is particularly advisable.

Another feature of the invention lies in the special construction of the scrubber brush, which according to the invention is provided on its under-surface with clusters of electrolytic copper wire, which are surrounded by a rim of bristle tufts. These clusters of thin copper wire, even when continually in contact with fluid, never become soft as is the case with bristles of vegetable fibre, and on the other hand they scrub off the old wax on the floor when cleaning parquet floors and also clean the minute interstices in the floor. Owing to their comparative softness they also only affect the soft parts of the wood to a slight extent.

The provision of a rim of tufts of animal fibre bristles around the bunch of copper wire prevents the latter coming into contact with the skirting board and scratching it when the scrubber is being used.

The accompanying drawing shows by way of example a constructional form of a floor scrubber according to the invention.

Fig. 1 in side view and

Fig. 2 in front view while

Fig. 3 shows the scrubber in the position for use.

The scrubber shown in the drawings consists of the handle *a* and the actual scrubber brush *b*. On the handle *a* at a suitable distance above the brush body *b* a sheet metal receptacle *c* with a filling screw stopper *d* is removably secured, clamps *e* preferably securing it to the handle *a*. A tubular connection *f* leads from the bottom of the receptacle *c* of

suitable size, a stopcock *g* being provided in this tubular connection. The connection *f* leads to a horizontal pipe *h*, disposed close to the scrubber body *b* and provided with outlet apertures *i* finely distributed over its length.

The brush body proper is provided on its under-surface with clusters *k* of thin electrolytic copper wire, while on the edge of the brush body a rim of slanting tufts of bristles *l* is provided.

When the scrubber is being employed as shown in Fig. 3 and the stopcock *g* is more or less open, the cleaning fluid contained in the receptacle *c* and which is kept in constant motion in the receptacle *c* by the to-and-fro movement of the scrubber, flows to a greater or less extent according to the amount which the stopcock *g* is open, into the nozzle pipe *h* and from the latter through the apertures *i* immediately in front of the scrubber brush onto the floor, where it is used up by the brush in the scrubbing operation.

Having now particularly described and

ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A floor scrubber, characterised by a receptacle, preferably located on the handle of the scrubber, for a cleaning fluid, a tubular connection capable of being shut off leading from this receptacle to a nozzle pipe arranged close to the actual scrubber brush, this pipe being provided over its entire length with finely distributed outlets for the cleaning fluid.

2. A floor scrubber as claimed in Claim 1 characterised by the feature that the scrubber brush is provided on its under-surface with clusters of thin electrolytic copper wire, which are surrounded by a rim of bristle tufts.

3. The improved floor scrubber substantially as hereinbefore described and also as illustrated in and by the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1927.

MARKS & CLERK.

